The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, November 28, 1795. Number 4

Wanted Immediately.

A PERSON who perfectly underſtands attending a SAW-MILL, may be advantageouſly employed either upon ſhares or at reaſonable wages. He may be accommodated with a ſmall Farm, and ſome commodious houſes adjoining to the mill, which may greatly contribute to his advantage at certain ſeaſons, when perhaps ſawing cannot be done.

The mill is in excellent order, and ſituate on the ſubſcriber's farm, in Weſtmoreland county, on the ſtate road, twenty miles from Pittſburgh. None need apply but a ſober, induſtrious perſon to

JOHN IRWIN.

November 14, 1795.

TO BE SOLD.

THREE Hundred and Eighty acres of Land, ſituate on the Monongahela river, 15 miles from Pittſburgh by land, and 28 by water. There is 100 acres cleared, 15 or 16 of good meadow, and 20 or 30 more may be eaſily made. It is needleſs to deſcribe this valuable farm, as it is ſuppoſable no perſon will purchaſe without firſt viewing the premiſes. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers on the premiſes.

HERVEY HETH,
R. M. HETH.

November 12, 1795.

WAS LOST,

ON Wedneſday laſt, at or near Grant's Hill, a POWDER FLASK, with a braſs Charger. Any perſon finding the ſame, and returning it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive ONE DOLLAR for their trouble.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 19, 1795.

FOR SALE,

Two New STILLS,

One containing 118 gallons, the other 51—For further particulars apply to

JOHN DARRAGH.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1795.

WHEREAS Hannah Swan, wife of the ſubſcriber, of Northumberland county in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, has behaved in an improper and unbecoming manner, and has left my bed and board, I hereby forwarn all perſons from truſting or harbouring her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

SAMUEL SWAN.

Nov. 12, 1795.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Madiſon county, Kentucky, laſt March was a year, by the names of LEWIS and HARRY. Lewis is about 21 years of age, of a yellow complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, he has a large ſcar on the inſide of his right finger occaſioned by a cut, and one on his thigh occaſioned by a burn. Harry is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, rather blacker than Lewis. The above reward will be given for apprehending and ſecuring ſaid fellows ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, or if delivered to the ſubſcriber Twenty Five Dollars for either, and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Madiſon county, Kentucky, }
October 10, 1795. }

I REQUEST that thoſe indebted to me for the poſtage of newſpapers, for laſt year, that they will immediately pay the ſame to William Nailor, Eſq.

Nov. 7, 1795. DAVID JACOBS.

John Patterſon & Co.

HAVE juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, *which they will ſell on moderate terms by wholeſale and retail. They have alſo a large quantity of* CASTINGS, *which they will ſell by the ton or piece.*

All perſons indebted to the firm of JOSEPH [illegible] & Co. *are requeſted to come and ſettle their reſpective accounts before the firſt of next, as no longer time can be given.*

Pittſburgh, November 13, 1795.

NOTICE

IS *hereby given, that agreeable to an attachment iſſued againſt the goods, chattels, and other effects the property of a certain* John Wright, *late of Verſailles townſhip, in the county of Allegheny, a diſtribution of money, ſeized in the hands of the ſheriff of the ſaid county, will be made to the creditors of the ſaid John Wright, at the ſubſcriber's Office in Pittſburgh, in ſaid county, on the eighth day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon—therefore, all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid John, are hereby required to attend on the ſaid day, time and place, with their bonds, notes, accounts, &c. otherwiſe they will be excluded.*

Nov. 10, 1795. JOHN WILKINS.

THE *partnerſhip of* CRAIG & M'DOWELL, *Hatters, being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to ſaid firm are hereby deſired to pay off their reſpective accounts before the firſt day of January next, to* Adam Craig, *who carries on the Hatting Buſineſs in all its various branches, in Second-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of Gen. Waſhington.*

They flatter themſelves no further indulgence will be expected. Pittſburgh, Nov. 9, 1795

NOTICE.

THE *Members of the Allegheny Volunteer Troop of Horſe, are requeſted to attend at M'Kee's Port, on Tueſday the 1ſt. of December next. It is requeſted that each member will appear equipped according to law.*

Nov. 10, 1795 W. M'CLURE, *Capt.*

Came into the incloſure of the

ſubſcribers living in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, in September laſt, three Mares, one ſuppoſed to be 16 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder I. D. one a bright bay, 13 hands high, no brand, and the other a dark brown, about 14 hands high, no brand. The owner or owners may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

JAMES KUYKENDALL,
JOHN MEANS.

November 6, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcribers on the 11th inſt. Three Negro Men, viz. POMPEY, JACOB and ASIAL. Pompey is about 29 years old, a luſty fellow, is a Bricklayer by trade, and has a ſcar in his face. JACOB is 23 years of age, a low thick ſet fellow, yellow complexion, broad face. ASIAL is 19 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. The night after they went away five horſes were ſtolen from us, which it is ſuppoſed they have taken. The above reward will be paid for the negroes and horſes if delivered to us in Pittſburgh by the 21ſt inſt. or after that time to the keeper of the jail in ſaid town, or in proportion for either of them.*

THOMAS NUTTER,
SHADRACK SHERMAN,
MADDOX FISHER,
DAVID NUTTER.

Nov. 12, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN my houſe at Bower-Hill, on Chartiers creek, which was attacked, plundered & burnt by the rioters on Thurſday evening the 17th of July, 1794, were 4611 dollars and 60 cents, funded debt of the United States, in my own name, in two certificates, viz. No. 775 for 3631 dollars 21 cents, 6 per cents, and No. 603 for 980 dollars 43 cents This is to caution the public, leaſt they may be offered for ſale with forged powers or conveyance; intereſt is ſtopped at the bank, and every legal meaſure taken to prevent impoſition. If they have fallen into the hands of an honeſt man, he can return them to me in Pittſburgh.

JOHN NEVILL.

October 2, 1795.

Taken up in the Ohio river

oppoſite Hamilton's Iſland, ſome time laſt ſummer, a Pine CANOE, about 35 feet long. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay chages, and her away.

JOHN ELLIOT, junior.

Hamilton's Iſland, October 27, 1795.

MARY M'CORMICK,

MILLINER.

ACQUAINTS *the inhabibitants of of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, that ſhe has removed from Carliſle and has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Adam Funk, where ſhe makes Bonnets, Caps, Calaſhes, Cloaks, Shades, and all kinds of head dreſſes in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner.*

Pittſburgh, October 28, 1795.

I HEREBY forwarn all perſons from truſting or dealing with *Henry Clymer*, my indented ſervant, unleſs authoriſed by my order.

JOHN ARTHUR.

Pittſburgh, November 9, 1795.

ALMANACS.

Storekeepers and others may be ſupplied with ALMANACS at Three Shillings per Dozen, at the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh.

They will alſo be retailed at a moderate price.

Nov. 11, 1795.

Broke into the incloſure of

the ſubſcriber living in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, near Elizabeth town, on the 4th of May laſt, a Sorrel HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, paces and trots, her fore feet ſhod, ſome ſaddle marks, and ſuppoſed to be 15 or 16 years old. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ADAM MEANS.

October 12, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living in Weſtmoreland county, near Mr. Gavit's mill. on the firſt day of July laſt, one brown coloured COW, with ſome white in her face, the near ear cropt; alſo one black HEIFER, with a white face, no ear mark; one other black HEIFER with the near ear cropt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES CLARK.

October 20, 1795.

Allegheny County, ſs.

Liſt of cauſes ſet down at September Term to be tried at December Term, 1795.

Archibald Steele	*vs*	James Briſon
John M'Kee	*vs*	Thos. Gray, attory. in fact for J. Gray
Benjn Kuykendall	*vs*	Thomas Crawford
William Harriſon	*vs*	David Duncan's ex.
Samuel Purviance	*vs*	William Sutherland
Leſſee of S. Bayard	*vs*	Charles M'Ginnis
Leſſe of J. Snodgraſs	*vs*	Alexander Swan
Mordecai M'Donald	*vs*	James Morriſon
James O'Hara	*vs*	George Thompſon
Robert M'Kee	*vs*	George Katz
John Colhoon	*vs*	WilliamSutherland
Thomas Greer	*vs*	James Gibſon
Joſeph Simons	*vs*	James Gibſon and Thomas Greer
Dennis Ferris	*vs*	Marcus Huling
William Wuſthoff	*vs*	George Balfour
Alexander Fowler	*vs*	Robert Hays
Sarah Semple, admx. of David Semple	*vs*	Samuel Semple
David M'Dermott	*vs*	John M'Dermott
William Powell	*vs*	Barnabas Hilands
Same	*vs*	Charles Brooks
William Watſon	*vs*	David Mead
John Gilleland	*vs*	Samuel Shaw
William Irwin	*vs*	Jacob Beltzhoover
George Morgan	*vs*	William Turnbull
John M'Kee	*vs*	John Small
Nathaniel Torbet for Alexander Wright	*vs*	Robert George
Francis Hamilton	*vs*	Joſeph Wilſon
James M'Kinley,	*vs*	Andrew Irwin
William M'Laughlin	*vs*	George Thompſon
Robert George	*vs*	Nathaniel Torbet
Samuel Roſs	*vs*	John M'Kee and John Rough
William M'Coy	*vs*	Alexander Simrall
James O'Hara	*vs*	James Semple
Jeſſe Harlon	*vs*	Ephraim Jones
George Cuſtard	*vs*	Jacob Haymaker W. Powel, T. Roſs
Leſſee of Cr. Waltour	*vs*	J. Clark, W. Benſon and C. Wibley
Leſſee of Jas. Wilſon	*vs*	Robert Snodgraſs
Exrs. of W. Drumond	*vs*	Alex. Drumond William Dunning,
Alexander Rabb	*vs*	William Morrow & Co.

THE SHIPWRECK.

THE ſhip *Bouevia*, of *London*, burthen about 250 tons, Captain *Brooks*, commander, ſet ſail from the coaſt of *Holland*, on the 25th of November, 1725, having two pilots, the one Engliſh, the other Dutch; his wife was alſo on board with him.

The day had been fair and clear, but in the evening about ſix, it blew hard. The gale increaſed into a violent ſtorm, and continued for about ſeven hours; during which, the ſhip was ſtranded off *Enchuyſen*, in the *Texel*.

In order to ſave themſelves, if poſſible, the men all got into the long-boat, and were juſt ready to put off; but not having their captain among them, they called to haſten him down, as the ſea ran ſo high that it even broke the boat, and endangered her beat to pieces againſt the ſide of the ſtranded veſſel. The captain, in this nice and peril point of time, recollecting that his wife lay ſea ſick in the cabin, could not bear the thoughts of endeavoring to ſave himſelf without her, and was earneſtly labouring to bring her along with him: but ſhe, who had heard the men cry out, that the boat would ſink under the weight of two perſons more, embraced him paſſionately, and refuſed to go. She wept, and told him in the moſt moving manner, that a woman, in ſuch an extremity would prove a dangerous incumbrance. She implored him, not to think of dividing his care, but to employ it all for the preſervation of his ſingle life; much dearer to her than her own.

For ſome time he preſſed her in vain; but at laſt prevailed upon her to come up with him upon deck, where the firſt object they made was, that the boat was out of ſight; having been beaten off by the force of the ſwell, that roſe between her and the veſſel.

He was gazing ſpeechleſs in her face with deſpair which he found no words to utter, when a billow breaking over the ſhip, waſhed him head-long into the ſea, [illegible] ſhrieking, and alone behind him, [illegible] dition ſo far leſs ſupportable than [illegible] after a ſucceſſion of the bitterſt [illegible] fell forward in a ſwoon, and ſunk [illegible] after him.

The boat in the mean time endeavored to return to the ſhip, and paſſing providentially near the captain, who was yet faintly ſwimming, the men diſcovered him in the water, and took him up, quite ſpent and ſpeechleſs. In this condition they laid him in the bottom of the boat, and coming along the ſhip's ſide, one of the ſailors looking up, ſaw ſomething like a woman, with her arms and cloaths entangled in the ſhrouds: this was the Captain's wife, who in the moment of her falling forward, had been ſupported againſt a part of the rigging. She was ſtill in a ſwoon, but ſo beloved by the mariners, that they redoubled their efforts to get her on board, that they might have it in their power to ſave her. They were ſo fortunate that they found means to get her into the boat, where they laid her, dead to all appearance, by her husband who was in the ſame condition. They put off again, and with great difficulty got on ſhore upon one of the iſlands in the *Texel*, where the Captain coming to himſelf told his men that they wouldbe more kind had they let him periſh in the [illegible] life they had enforced upon him, muſt ever be imbittered by the memory of her unhappy end, for whoſe ſake only he had thought it worth wiſhing for. His wife was not recovering, and near enough to hear.

They flew into each others arms. And it is eaſier to imagine than deſcribe, what they thought, and ſaid, on ſo tranſporting an occaſion.

This relation was faithfully taken from the mouth of a gentleman, who was an eye-witneſs of the providential particulars.

A CURE FOR A COMMON SWEARER.

THE preſent Duke of Gordon's grandfather being one night at a village called Huntly, on a journey ſouthward; while he enjoyed himſelf with his friends in a room fronting the ſtreet, a company of a marching regiment was drawn up under the window to anſwer to the muſter-roll, and to have their cloaths examined by their officer.—The gentleman who had probably been raiſed from the ranks, more for his courage than his breeding, had a ſtrong inclination to this fault: and whenever any thing diſpleaſed him, imprecated damnation upon himſelf and his men.

The Duke, who had an utter abhorrence to common ſwearing, was uneaſy, and expreſſed his warm wiſhes that the review might quickly be over. If your grace, ſays one of his retinue, will excuſe my farther attendance upon this journey, I will clear the coaſt of this man of war, without noiſe or bloodſhed. 'Tis a bargain, ſaid his grace. On this the gentleman ſtepped down into the ſtreet, took his ſtation behind the officer, pulled off his hat, and as the firſt ſwore, the other, with the grave ſolemnity of a parſon's clerk, pronounced aloud, Amen! The officer turning haſtily about, aſked the gentleman what he meant? I am joining with you, ſaid he in prayer, ſaid he. I thank you, ſir, ſaid the officer; but I have no farther need of your aſſiſtance upon this occaſion.—Soldiers! to the right about!—March. The Duke and his company, who witneſſed this droll ſcene from the windows, were much diverted; and Innes (for that was the gentleman's name) had leave to return to his own houſe [illegible] morning.

Foreign Intelligence.

HAERLEM, *August* 23.
Texel, August 24.

THIS morning our fquadron has call anchor in this road. As I doubt not that our return to port whilft an Englifh fleet is cruifing off our trade, will give rife to many conjectures, reproaches, and farcafms—I beg leave to ftate to you the following particulars which clearly eftablifh the honor of our flag, and the difgrace of our daftardly enemies.

On the 13th inft. we failed from the Texel with two fhips of the line, one of 50 guns, three frigates, and feveral brigs and advice yachts, and were fo fortunate as to join without the leaft impediment the fhips, which at the fame time had proceeded from the Meufe, by means of which junction our fleet confifted of five line of battle fhips, eight frigates, and feveral fmall veffels; in the whole 21 large and fmall. Some frigates and brigs have been detached on a cruife, the remainder of our fleet cruifed off Brevertin, and faw no enemy until the 18th inftant in the evening, when the wind blowing very hard, fo that with the utmoft difficulty our fhips were kept together, we found our fquadron joined by five fhips, which we foon difcovered to be three Englifh fhips of the line of 74 guns, and two cutters. They made feveral fignals as they were failing to leeward from us, and endeavored to cut off our frigate De Brave, which a guft of wind had caft to a great diftance from us. Our admiral immediately ordered the line of battle to be formed, and we endeavored five hours together with a prefs of fail to come up with the enemy, but they hauled the wind, and carefully avoided an engagement. At laft we faw them make feveral fignals, and detach one of their cutters; it began to blow a ftorm from the W. S. W. the fea ran high, and we were in danger of being cut off from the Texel, if on the return of the enemy's detached cutter they had attacked us with that far fuperior fleet, of which the above fhips formed the van-guard. This was prevented by our admiral ordering us to fteer our courfe towards the Texel, where we caft anchor at fix o'clock in the evening. On the 21ft we fet fail again to look out for the enemy's fleet. During the night we experienced off Cape Egmont a violent ftorm, attended with thunder and lightning, which rendered it very dangerous to approach the coaft, but to hold the fea was a meafure pregnant with equal danger, as we thought we heard feveral fignal fhot fired by the enemy' fquadron.

This I fuppofe induced our admiral once more to fhape his courfe for the Texel, and the event has fhewn that in fo doing, he acted a prudent part; for a few hours after, the combined Englifh and Ruffian fleet came in fight, compofed of about 30 fail, 20 of which were line of battle, and are ftill cruifing before the Texel, from whence, however, after a fruitlefs cruize it will foon be obliged to return home. We on our part content ourfelves with the junction we have formed and fhall, at fome other time, with an encreafed force, humble England's pride, and avenge the honor of the United Netherlands.

PARIS, *September* 3.

It is with the greateft difficulty that we receive news from the weftern departments that are ravaged by civil war. Some letters that we receive from time to time, contain nothing but actions and forties, on which victories are not decifive though bloody.—The harveft is to be got in before the great operations are to be commenced. It is then that torrents of blood are again to dye the French territory. From Rennes we learn, that the credit of that city has been extremely affected by the forged affignats taken at Quiberon.

Sept. 6. They write from Baile, that the chevalier D'Yriarte concluded the treaty of peace with France, in confequence of private inftructions from the king of Spain, which were tranfmitted to him without the knowledge of the queen or the prime minifter D'Alcudia.

The fame letters ftate, that the French government had rejected the propofal for a ceffation of arms, which was made by Baron D'Hardenberg, in behalf of the German empire. This being the cafe, we muft fuppofe that the French will once more attempt the Paffage of the Rhine.

Sept. 10. The great number of the primary aflemblies of Paris, apprehenfive that the Convention may not fpeedily call together the electoral bodies, have declared themfelves permanent till the legiflative body of it is originated. The town of Chatres has followed their example, rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor, and communicated its determination to the neighbouring communes.

The commune of Orleans has alfo declared itfelf permanent, and expelled the terrorifts from the primary aflemblies. The difpofitions of that town is excellent. The decree of the 5th Fructidor has been there rejected with the fame indignation as at Paris. The primary aflemblies feems by no means to recollect M. Louvet. It is even fuppofed, that they will recommend that exclufion by an imperative mandate to their electors.

The primary aflemblies of Verfailles, and alfo thofe of the diftricts of that department, have accepted the conftitution, but rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor.

The town of Caen has accepted the conftitution, but proteftes againft the decree of the re-election of the members of the convention. They all continue to evince the moft unfhaken energy, without, however, overftepping the limits of a wife moderation, which muft ultimately make them triumph over the enemies of liberty.

The greateft tranquility ftill reigns in Paris. The primary aflemblies purfue their deliberations with calmnefs and dignity. They have accepted the conftitution with unanimity; but, all, with the exceptions of one, or, at moft aflemblies, that of Quinze Vingts, and another, have rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor, on the forced elections of two thirds of the legiflative body. Moft of the aflemblies have thought that they have the power to declare themfelves in permanence, until the new legiflative body fhall enter on the exercife of its functions.

Sept. 11. Our letters from Mons ftate that that unfortunate country has been expofed during a year to all the horrors of famine and civil war; the ringleaders of the Chouans there dictate the law.

Our advices from the diftrict of Mayence alfo fpeak of the aflaffinations and pillages of the Chouans. Several of the communes, wearied with their ravages, and forced enrollments, demand arms and ammunition to put a ftop to thefe diforders. Thefe advices contain other afflicting details. It would appear by them, that a mifunderftanding prevails between the troops and the inhabitants.

Our letters from Calais, where the conftitution has been accepted, and the re-election decree thrown out, ftate, that the fame refolt may be expected in the adjacent places.

The fections of Chartres have unanimoufly refolved to expel the difarmed terrorifts from their aflemblies.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

21 Fructidor, September 10.

Croffing of the Rhine.

Cambaceres afcended the tribune; the hall refounded with applaufes, and the exclamation of "*The Rhine is croffed.*" Cambaceres proceeded to read a letter from the repreſentatives Gillet and Rewbell, dated 20th Fructidor (September 6.) A divifion of the army of the Sambre and Meufe that day forced the paffage of the Rhine, near Duffeldorf, in prefence of the enemy, who had had the neceffary time to intrench themfelves, and who, for that purpofe, had employed all the refources of art. "We are now maſters of the whole duchy of Berg; the citadel of Duffeldorf was taken by aſſault.—This expedition has not allowed the diviſion by which it was undertaken, to accept, as yet, the conſtitution; but let not the royaliſts triumph at this delay; the army which holds in its hands the thunder that crufhes the ſoldiers of kings, will not ſuffer new tyrants to oppreſs the country. The conſtitution will be preſented as ſoon as the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe ſhall reſt from their fatigues. We have taken a large quantity of artillery and ammunition. This action ought to be conſidered as one of the moſt ſignal victories of the preſent war; it gives the higheſt hopes to the glory of this brave army." The reading of this report was frequently interrupted by the loudeſt applauſes, and the convention decreed that the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe did not ceaſe to deſerve well of their country.

LONDON, *September* 7.

A letter from the Hague of the 26th ult. ſtates, that in the courſe of the preceding week, commotions had taken place in Amſterdam, as well as Gildenburgh, during which ſeveral lives were loſt.

Letters from Warſaw ſtate, that the empreſs of Ruſſia has iſſued a declaration, in which ſhe manifeſts her diſpleaſure at the Porte having acknowledged the French Republic.

Sept. 8. The news of the peace between France and Spain has been received with the moſt lively marks of joy throughout all the provinces of Spain, where the people loudly demand a redreſs of grievances; and, when our accounts came away, the Cortes were actually aſſembling in the kingdom of Navarre for that purpoſe:—in ſhort, a general revolution was hourly expected, the principal nobleſſe having joined the people.

Sept. 9. The king of England, in his capacity of duke of Bremen, has been elected one of the ten deputies entruſted by the German diet with the buſineſs of negociating for peace, with the republic of France. He was not elected in his capacity of elector of Hanover, as there are two other electors on the liſts, namely, Mentz and Saxony. The duke of Bremen holds the ſixth ſeat in the college of princes at the diet of the empire.

Of twenty-three veſſels, now advertiſed for lading at Liverpool, twenty one belong to neutral countries. A proof how much the neutral ſhipping intereſt gains upon the Britiſh, under the preſent circumſtances.

Sept. 10. It was yeſterday reported, that the convention, on the 7th inſt. previous to the meeting of the primary aſſemblies at Paris, impelled probably by the unequivocal marks of public indignation diſplayed in all quarters, repealed the decree "on the means of terminating the revolution," which they had annexed to the conſtitutional code, and which preſcribed the re-election of two-thirds of their members.

Sept. 11. Since the nomination of the king of England as duke of Bremen, to be one of the ten deputies, who are to treat for peace with France, the honorable Mr. Walpole has delivered his credentials from the king to the diet of Ratiſbon. The greateſt obſtacle to peace being made by Great Britain with France is, therefore, now removed, as the king thus expreſſly conſents to acknowledge the French republic. The agreement entered into by our government, for an exchange of priſoners, is another mode of acknowledging the republic.

The report in the Paris papers concerning a war between Ruſſia and Pruſſia is not only unfounded, but advices from Berlin, on which we can place the utmoſt reliance, aſſure us, that the miſunderſtanding which was likely to break out into a rupture, has been happily accommodated, and the partition of Poland almoſt preciſely ſettled. The outlines of this treaty have been already agreed on, and ſigned at Berlin, from whence they have been ſent to Peterſburgh, for the empreſs's ratification of them. The king of Pruſſia is to have the provinces of Poalachio and Motovia (except Warſaw and the adjoining diſtrict which point is not yet determined on) and Auſtria is to have Sendomir and Lublin, which are in future to take the names of Northern Auſtria. We have not yet the particulars of the diſtricts which are to be aſſigned to the empreſs.

The Dutch have demanded that a national convention ſhould be immediately convened; the place of meeting to be Utrecht.

Sept. 12. A cutter has arrived in one of the ports in the channel, which brings advice that rear admiral Harvey, in the prince of Wales of 98 guns, with the reſt of his ſquadron, and the convoy, had arrived ſafe at their place of deſtination on the French coaſt, all well.

Sept. 14. A peremptory order has iſſued from the admiralty, for the reinforcements for the Weſt Indies to be ready to ſail the laſt week in this month.

Sept. 15. The produce of corn throughout Holland and Brabant, this ſeaſon, has been one of the largeſt ever known in thoſe fertile countries.

A telegraph is eſtabliſhed between Port Patrick in Scotland, and Donaghadee, in Ireland, and actual communications have been made acroſs the channel by means of this wonderful inſtrument.

A ſerious difference is reported to have lately taken place between Field Marſhal Clairayt and the cabinet of Vienna; in conſequence of which the former has ſent in his reſignation of the chief command of the army—The emperor, however, has not yet accepted of it.

Charette is reported to have left his camp at Bellevue, near Nantz, on account of the appearance of a numerous republican army.

The committee of Weſt India merchants and planters, upon whoſe ſolicitation the importation of ſugar from the Eaſt Indies was diſcouraged ſome years ſince, are now urging meaſures to prevent, or limit even the cultivation of ſugar there, it being feared that American ſhips will bring produce to Europe, and underſell us in the markets, where we have hitherto had no rivals but the French.

Among the immenſe quantities of arms ſorts of all kinds, which were found at Quiberon, there were alſo ſeveral boxes filled with ſtrings of holy beads, at the end of which hangs a copper medal, repreſenting on one ſide a crowned head with the inſcription, Louis XVI; and on the other a drawn ſword ſurrounded with drops of tears, and bearing the following words, ſhed tears over him, and revenge him—Alſo, a new ſtate ſeal, and every thing requiſite for re eſtabliſhing the royal chancery: a quantity of holy vaſes and prayer books, printed at London, containing ſeveral very curious new prayers; ſeveral boxes full of poinards; 800 ſwords bearing an anchor, a globe, and three lilies; many thouſand weight of chains, handcuffs, &c. which were moſt probably deſtined for the faithful magiſtrates, and other determined patriots.

DUBLIN, *September* 7.

This day O'Connor was executed at Naas purſuant to his ſentence. He perſiſted with ſtoic firmneſs in his principles to the laſt moment of his life, inaſmuch, that the Roman Catholic clergyman who attended him, refuſed to counterſign his paſſport to another world by abſolution! He was then hanged and diſemboweled, and afterwards beheaded and quartered in the uſual way. But ſuch was the enthuſiaſm of the populace for the man and the cauſe, that they dipped handkerchiefs in his blood: a ſtrong military force and a numerous aſſemblage of the gentlemen in the counties of Kildare and Dublin, with their ſervants, all well armed, attended to preſerve order and maintain the execution of the law. A body of 500 cavalry, and a ſuitable force of infantry attended, to prevent diſturbance.

A number of the Defenders have been tranſmitted to the jails of the city and county of Dublin, to take their trials at the next court of oyer and terminer in this city.

A paragraph in the Hiberman journal of this day, gave information of ſome act of execution which was generally expected to take place in the metropolis this day by order of government. What the nature of this meaſure will be, we are at a loſs to conjecture; ſome imagine martial law (wholly unwarrantable by an appearance of popular tumult) will be proclaimed; others expect a plan for immediately diſperſing all meetings in the ſtreets of more than three perſons; others again, the eſtabliſhment of a criterion, to divide the loyal from the diſloyal part of the inhabitants, propoſing a teſt-oath to all houſe keepers, and the adult males of their families individually: nothing whatever has yet occurred to clear up this myſtery.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 4.

Captain Ruſſ arrived at Salem on Sunday laſt, from Croiſic, in France, which he left on the 12th of September, inform, that two days before he ſailed, an additional Britiſh fleet of 120 ſail, entered Quiberon bay, in aid of the emigrant expedition. This fleet is ſaid to contain 12 regiments of Britiſh troops, beſides French emigrants, among whom is count d'Artois, brother to the late Louis XVI.—The whole commanded by lord Moira.

Captain Lovett arrived at Beverly on Monday laſt, from Bilboa, in 42 days, informs, that in conſequence of an expectation of a war with England, it was reported there that 12 ſail of the line, with troops, were fitting out at Cadiz, for the Spaniſh ſettlements on this continent.

We have received by Captain Traſk, the Madrid Gazette to the 11th of September. It contains, as uſual, but little information, except in a long ſtring of promotions in conſequence of the peace with France.—Among them, the following is perhaps the moſt extraordinary title that has been conferred on man:—The article reads thus, "His majeſty, in conſequence of the peace with France, has been graciouſly pleaſed to confer the following title. His excellency the duke de la Alcudia firſt ſecretary of ſtate and of diſpatches, in conſequence of his many ſignal ſervices, which have been diſtinguiſhedly important, and beneficial to the kingdom, has conferred upon him the title of "Prince of Peace."

NEW YORK, *November* 9.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated October 21.

"The Cartaret packet arrived here on Sunday. The London Gazette announciation of the Dutch war; the vaſt reinforcements (15,000) intended for the Weſt-India ſervice—The detention of Spaniſh ſhips in the ports of Great Britain, having not much the appearance of an approaching peace. Lord Dorcheſter, will be ſuperceded by General Prefcott in the government of Canada. A prize ſhip from Amſterdam is now in this harbour."

Madame de Barry's beautiful chateau of Lucienna, near Marley, in France, with all the furniture and ſuperb glaſſes, has been ſold for one million ſeven hundred thouſand livres. The purchaſer is an American.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 14.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, dated 18 of September, 1795.

"I have ſent your a few Scotch newſpapers; you will ſee from them, the terror that our printers are in of the powers that be. But it is not terror with them all, for ſome of them are actually penſioned.—Provifions are very high, and we look with great anxiety to your country for a ſupply.—We are told of a fleet arriving next month from Quebec with wheat. There is no appearance of the war being ended. Our government have lately been under the neceſſity of prohibiting people from going to America, though they ſhould be able and willing to pay their paſſage. Indeed were it as eaſy to go from Scotland to America, as it is to go from this town to London, (a diſtance of 400 miles) there would noen but penſioners, placemen, and landed gentlemen remain in it.—The poor are miſerably oppreſſed, and may truly be ſaid to work for their ſubſiſtence 20 hours out of the 24. Though proviſions are got to high, yet there is not the ſmalleſt advance in the wages of the work people.—Indeed ſuch a thing is utterly impoſſible, while many carpenters and maſons have been obliged to enliſt for want of employment.—No ſooner is a regiment begun to recruit than in a week or two it is filled up, yet no mechanick, or ſeafaring man dares openly to take his paſſage to America, but is liable to a priſoner for life, in Britain, where we vauntantly boaſt of our freedom. Indeed you will almoſt think that we dare not underſtand the meaning of words, when I inform you of what lately paſſed in the Britiſh houſe of peers. On the trial of Warren Haſtings leſly, one of the crimes alledged againſt him was having borrowed from a native Indiant, of Bengal, about one million ſterling of our money, having given his note for it, and afterwards forced the perſon to give up Mr. Haſtings's note without paying him the money. I ſay, on deciding on this article for it was a particular article of charge againſt him, the righteous judges ſupported

Foreign Intelligence.

HAERLEM, *August* 23.

" *Texel, August* 21.

THIS morning our squadron has cast anchor in this road. As I doubt not that our return to port whilst an English fleet is cruising off our coast, will give rise to many conjectures, reproaches, and farcasms—I beg leave to state to you the following particulars which clearly establish the honor of our flag, and the disgrace of our dastardly enemies.

On the 15th inst. we sailed from the Texel with two ships of the line, one of 50 guns, three frigates, and several brigs and advice yachts, and were so fortunate as to join without the least impediment the ships, which at the same time had proceeded from the Meuse, by means of which junction our fleet consisted of five line of battle ships, eight frigates, and several small vessels; in the whole 2 large and small. Some frigates and brigs have been detached on a cruise, the remainder of our fleet cruised off Brevertin, and saw no enemy until the 18th instant in the evening, when the wind blowing very hard, so that with the utmost difficulty our ships were kept together, we found our squadron joined by five ships, which we soon discovered to be three English ships of the line of 74 guns, and two cutters. They made several signals as they were sailing to leeward from us, and endeavored to cut off our frigate De Beaver, which a gust of wind had cast to a great distance from us. Our admiral immediately ordered the line of battle to be formed, and we endeavored five hours together with a press of sail to come up with the enemy, but they hauled the wind, and carefully avoided an engagement. At last we saw them make several signals, and detach one of their cutters; it began to blow a storm from the W. S. W. the sea ran high, and we were in danger of being cut off from the Texel, if on the return of the enemy's detached cutter they had attacked us with that far superior fleet, of which the above ships formed the vanguard. This was prevented by our admiral ordering us to steer our course towards the Texel, where we cast anchor at six o'clock in the evening. On the 21st we set sail again to look out for the enemy's fleet. During the night we experienced off Cape Egmont a violent storm, attended with thunder and lightning, which rendered it very dangerous to approach the coast, but to hold the sea was a resource pregnant with equal danger, as we thought we heard several signal shots fired by the enemy' squadron.

This I suppose induced our admiral once more to shape his course for the Texel, and the event has shown that in so doing, he acted a prudent part; for a few hours after, the combined English and Russian fleet came in sight, composed of about 50 sail, 20 of which were line of battle, and are still cruising before the Texel, from whence, however, after a fruitless cruize it will soon be obliged to return home. We on our part content ourselves with the junction we have formed, and shall, at some other time, with an encreased force, humble England's pride, and revenge the honor of the United Netherlands.

PARIS, *September* 3.

It is with the greatest difficulty that we receive news from the western departments that are ravaged by civil war. Some letters that we receive from time to time, contain nothing but actions and forties, on which victories are not decisive though bloody.—The harvest is to be got in before the great operations are to be commenced. It is said that torrents of blood are again to drive the French territory. From Rennes we learn, that the credit of that city has been extremely affected by the forged assignats taken at Quiberon.

Sept. 6. They write from Lille, that the chevalier D'Yriarte concluded the treaty of peace with France, in conformance of private instructions from the king of Spain, which were transmitted to him without the knowledge of the queen or the prime minister D'Alcudia.

The same letters state, that the French government had rejected the proposal for a cessation of arms, which was made by Baron D'Hardenberg, in behalf of the German empire. This being the case, we must suppose that the French will once more attempt the Passage of the Rhine.

Sept. 10. The great number of the primary assemblies of Paris, apprehensive that the Convention may not speedily call together the electoral bodies, have declared themselves permanent till the legislative body of its organization. The town of Chartres has followed their example, rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor, and communicated its determination to the neighbouring communes.

The commune of Orleans has also declared itself permanent, and expelled the terrorists from the primary assemblies. The dispositions of that town is excellent. The decree of the 5th Fructidor has been there rejected with the same indignation as at Paris. The primary assemblies seems by no means to recollect M. Louvet. It is even supposed, that they will recommend that exclusion by an imperative mandate to their electors.

The primary assemblies of Versailles, and also those of the districts of that department, have accepted the constitution, but rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor.

The town of Caen has accepted the constitution, but protested against the decree of the re-election of the members of the convention. They all continue to evince the most unshaken energy, without, however, overstepping the limits of a wise moderation, which must ultimately make them triumph over the enemies of liberty.

The greatest tranquility still reigns in Paris. The primary assemblies pursue their deliberations with calmness and dignity. They have accepted the constitution with unanimity; but, all, with the exception of one, or, at most assemblies, that of Quinze Vingts, and another, have rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor, on the forced elections of two thirds of the legislative body. Most of the assemblies have thought that they have the power to declare themselves in permanences until the new legislative body shall enter on the exercise of its functions.

Sept. 11. Our letters from Mons state that that unfortunate country has been exposed during a year to all the horrors of famine and civil war; the ring-leaders of the Chouans there dictate the law.

Our advices from the district of Mayence also speak of the assassinations and pillages of the Chouans. Several of the communes, wearied with their ravages, and forced enrolments, demand arms and ammunition to put a stop to these disorders. These advices contain other afflicting details. It would appear by them, that a misunderstanding prevails between the troops and the inhabitants.

Our letters from Calais, where the constitution has been accepted, and the re-election decree thrown out, state, that the same result may be expected in the adjacent places.

The sections of Charties have unanimously refused to expel the disarmed terrorists from their assemblies.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

21 Fructidor, September 10.

Conclusion of the Affair.

Cambacerès ascended the tribune; the hall resounded with applauses, and the exclamation of "*Vive la République!*" Cambacerès proceeded to read a letter from the representatives Gillet and Rewbell, dated 20th Fructidor (September 6.) A division of the army of the Sambre and Meuse that day forced the passage of the Rhine, near Duisseldorf, in presence of the enemy, who had had the necessary time to intrench themselves, and who, for that purpose, had employed all the resources of art. "We are now masters of the whole duchy of Berg; the citadel of Duisseldorf was taken by assault.—This expedition has not allowed the division by which it was undertaken, to accept, as yet, the constitution; but let not the royalists triumph at this delay; the army which holds in its hands the thunder that enables the soldiers of kings, will not suffer new tyrants to oppress the country. The constitution will be presented to it, and the army of the Sambre and the Meuse shall not rest from their fatigues. We have taken a large quantity of artillery and ammunition. This action ought to be considered as one of the most signal victories of the present war; it gives the highest faith to the glory of this brave army." The reading of this report was frequently interrupted by the loudest applauses, and the convention decreed that the army of the Sambre and the Meuse did not cease to deserve well of their country.

LONDON, *September* 15.

A letter from the Hague of the 28th ult. states, that in the course of the preceding week, commotions had taken place in Amsterdam, as well as Gueldenbugh, during which several lives were lost.

Letters from Warsaw state, that the empress of Russia has issued a declaration, in which she manifests her displeasure at the Porte having acknowledged the French republic.

Sept. 8. The news of the peace between France and Spain has been received with the most lively marks of joy throughout all the provinces of Spain, where the people loudly demand a redress of grievances; and, when our accounts came away, the Cortes were actually assembling in the kingdom of Navarre for that purpose;—in short, a general revolution was shortly expected, the principal nobility having joined the people.

Sept. 9. The king of England, in his capacity of duke of Bremen, has been elected one of the ten deputies entrusted by the German diet with the business of negociating for peace, with the republic of France. He was not elected in his capacity of elector of Hanover, as there are two other electors on the lists, namely, Mentz and Saxony. The duke of Bremen holds the sixth seat in the college of princes at the diet of the empire.

Of twenty three vessels, now advertised for lading at Liverpool, twenty one belong to neutral countries. A proof how much the neutral shipping interest gains upon the British, under the present circumstances.

Sept. 10. It was yesterday reported, that the convention, on the 7th inst. previous to the meeting of the primary assemblies at Paris, impelled probably by the unequivocal marks of public indignation displayed in all quarters, repealed the decree "on the means of terminating the revolution," which they had annexed to the constitutional code, and which prescribed the re-election of two-thirds of their members.

Sept. 11. Since the nomination of the king of England as duke of Bremen, to be one of the ten deputies who are to treat for peace with France, the honorable Mr. Walpole has delivered his credentials from the king to the diet of Ratisbon. The greatest obstacle to peace being made by Great Britain with France is, therefore, now removed, as the king thus expressly consents to acknowledge the French republic. The agreement entered into by our government, for an exchange of prisoners, is another mode of acknowledging the republic.

The report in the Paris papers concerning a war between Russia and Prussia is not only unfounded, but advices from Berlin, on which we can place the utmost reliance, assure us, that the misunderstanding which was likely to break out into a rupture, has been happily accommodated, and the partition of Poland almost precisely settled. The outlines of this treaty have been already agreed on, and signed at Berlin, from whence they have been sent to Petersburgh, for the empress's ratification of them. The king of Prussia is to have the provinces of Podlachio and Mozovia (except Warsaw and the adjoining district which points not yet determined on) and Austria is to have Sendomir and Lublin, which are in future to take the names of Northern Austria. We have not yet the particulars of the districts which are to be assigned to the empress.

The Dutch have demanded that a national convention should be immediately convened: the place of meeting to be Utrecht.

Sept. 12. Advices arrived in one of the ports on the channel, which brings advice that rear admiral Harvey, in the prince of Wales of 98 guns, with the rest of his squadron, and the convoy, had arrived safe at their place of destination on the French coast, and well.

Sept. 14. A peremptory order has issued from the admiralty, for the reinforcements for the West Indies to be ready to sail the last week in this month.

Sept. 15. The produce of corn throughout Holland and Brabant, this season, has been one of the largest ever known in those fertile countries.

A telegraph is established between Port Patrick in Scotland, and Donaghadee, in Ireland, and actual communications have been made across the channel by means of this wonderful instrument.

A serious difference is reported to have lately taken place between field Marshal Clairfayt and the cabinet of Vienna; in consequence of which the former has sent in his resignation of the chief command of the army—The emperor, however, has not yet accepted of it.

Clairfayt is reported to have left his camp at Bellevue, near Nantz, on account of the appearance of a numerous republican army.

The committee of West India merchants and planters, upon whose solicitation the importation of sugar from the East Indies was discouraged some years since, and now totally forbidden to prevent, or limit even the cultivation of sugar there, it being found that American sugars will bring produce to Europe, and undersell us in the markets, which we have hitherto had no rivals but the French.

Among the immense quantities of arms &c. of all kinds, which were found at Quiberon, there were also several boxes filled with strings of holy beads, at the end of which hangs a copper medal, representing on one side a crowned head with the inscription, Louis XVI: and on the other a drawn sword surrounded with drops of tears, and bearing the following words, shed tears over him, and revenge him—Also, a new white seal, and every thing requisite for re-establishing the royal chancery: a quantity of holy salts and prayer books, printed at London, containing several very curious new prayers; several boxes full of pomade; 8,000 swords bearing an anchor, a globe, and three lilies: many thousand weight of chains, handcuffs, &c. which were most probably destined for the faithful magistrates, and other determined patriots.

DUBLIN, *September* 7.

This day O'Connor was executed at Naas pursuant to his sentence. He persisted with those principles in his principles to the last moment of his life, insomuch, that the Roman Catholic clergyman who attended him, refused to countersign his passport to another world by absolution! He was then hanged and disemboweled, and afterwards beheaded and quartered in the usual way. But such was the enthusiasm of the populace for the man and the cause, that they dipped handkerchiefs in his blood: a strong military force and a numerous assemblage of the gentlemen in the counties of Kildare and Dublin, with their servants, all well armed, attended to preserve order and maintain the execution of the law. A body of 500 cavalry, and a suitable force of infantry attended, to prevent disturbance.

A number of the Defenders have been committed to the jails of the city and county of Dublin, to take their trials at the next court of oyer and terminer in this city.

A paragraph in the Hibernian journal of this day, gave information of some act of execution which was generally expected to take place in the metropolis this day by order of government. What the nature of this measure will be, we are at a loss to conjecture; some imagine martial law (wholly unwarrantable by an appearance of popular tumult) will be proclaimed; others expect a plan for immediately dispersing all meetings in the streets of more than three persons; others again, the establishment of a criterion, to divide the loyal from the disloyal part of the inhabitants, proposing a test-oath to all house keepers, and the adult males of their families individually: nothing whatever has yet occurred to clear up this mystery.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 4.

Captain Ruff arrived at Salem on Sunday last, from Croific, in France, which he left on the 14th of September, inform, that two days before he sailed, an additional British fleet of 120 sail, entered Quiberon bay, in aid of the emigrant expedition. This fleet is said to contain 12 regiments of British troops, besides French emigrants, among whom is count d'Artois, brother to the late Louis XVI.—The whole commanded by lord Moira.

Captain Lovett arrived at Beverly on Monday last, from Bilboa, in 42 days, informs, that in consequence of an expectation of a war with England, it was reported there that 12 sail of the line, with troops, were fitting out at Cadiz, for the Spanish settlements on this continent.

We have received by Captain Trask, the Madrid Gazette to the 11th of September. It contains, as usual, but little information, except a long string of promotions in consequence of the peace with France.—Among these, the following is perhaps the most extraordinary title that has been conferred on man:—The article reads thus, "His majesty, in consequence of the peace with France, has been graciously pleased to confer the following title. His excellency the duke de la Alcudia first secretary of state and of dispatches, in consequence of his many signal services, which have been distinguishedly important, and beneficial to the kingdom, has conferred upon him the title of "Prince of Peace."

NEW YORK, *November* 9.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated October 21.

"The Cartaret packet arrived here on Sunday. The London Gazette announcing of the Dutch war; the vast reinforcements (12,000) intended for the West-India service—The detention of Spanish ships in the ports of Great Britain, having not much the appearance of an approaching peace. Lord Dorchester, will be superceeded by General Prescott in the government of Canada. A prize ship from Amsterdam is now in this harbour."

Madame de Barry's beautiful chateau of Luciennia, near Marley, in France, with all the furniture and superb glasses, has been sold for one million seven hundred thousand livres. The purchaser is an American.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 14.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, dated 18 of September, 1795.

"I have sent you a few Scotch newspapers; you will see from them, the terror that our printers are in of the powers that be. But it is not terror with them all, for some of them are actually pensioned.—Provisions are very high, and we look with great anxiety to your country for a supply.—We are told of a fleet arriving next month from Quebec with wheat. There is no appearance of the war being ended. Our government have lately been under the necessity of prohibiting people from going to America, though they should be able and willing to pay their passage. Indeed were it as easy to go from Scotland to America, as it is to go from this town to London, (a distance of 400 miles) there would soon but pensioners, placemen, and landed gentlemen remain in it.—The poor are miserably oppressed, and may truly be said to work for their subsistence 24 hours out of the 24. Though provisions are got to high, yet there is not the smallest advance in the wages of the work people.—Indeed such a thing is utterly impossible, while many carpenters and masons have been obliged to enlist for want of employment.—No sooner is a regiment begun to recruit than in a week or two it is filled up, yet no mechanick, or featuring man dares open his mouth to take his passage to America, but is treated as a prisoner for life, in Britain, where we so valiantly boast of our freedom. Indeed you will almost think that we dare not understand the meaning of words, when I inform you of what lately passed in the British house of peers. On the trial of Warren Hastings lately, one of the crimes alledged against him was having borrowed from a native inhabitant, of Bengal, about one million sterling of our money, having given his note for it, and afterwards forced the person to give up Mr. Hastings's note without paying him the money. I say, on deciding on this charge, for it was a particular article of charge against him, the right hon. judges [illegible]

the native of India had been a *Jacobin*, therefore that it was right to force the from him. *Nothing*, they added, *could ustice to a Jacobin.* Our high court in nburgh ſeems to adopt ſimilar ſentiments, the principal argument in pleading given efore our court of ſeſſion here is too of- that the opponent is or was a *Friend to People.* This has been given in repeated- in different cauſes, as an argument that party having been ſo is not of courſe en- ed to the juſtice of his country. Our ds of council and ſeſſion, have never once ecked ſuch a proceeding.

The behavior of our clergy has been, if t is poſſible, viler than even that of our yers and judges. They have with ſome ceptions been loud in recommending the r. The miniſters of Edinburgh, for their luity, received ſome time ago, from the agiſtrates, an addition of fifty pounds per num to their ſtipends. The yelp of fanal malignity, and adulatory ſelfiſhneſs, has ſounded from the Preſbyterian pulpits.— heir Synods, or at leaſt many of them, ve publiſhed ſcurrilous canting rhapſodies ainſt the French, whom they load with ckſames of rebels, atheiſts, murderers, laſphemers, and I know not what. With e moſt invincible audacity, they lament at the French have deſtroyed religion, hereas they have only eſtabliſhed an um- ſal right of thinking, at the expence of opery, which theſe very clergymen were in ſe to condemn. As a ſpecimen of their egant and refined mode of compoſition, I ve you a few lines from a pamphlet, pub- hed here by ſomebody on the other ſide of e queſtion.

"Lord we lament, that ſo delightful a ountry as France, is ſubjected to the rava- es of war, and deluged with blood: Grant erefore, O Father, that we may root out r ever, the preſent innovators and monſters ho inhabit that excellent country, and ant a new race in their ſtead, who may be illing to receive and accept ſuch a conſtitu- on as our wiſe and beneficent king, and his orthy and benevolent miniſters, may be iſpoſed to tender to them," &c. &c.

However groſs and incredible you may ink this language, it differs very little from hat uſed by our ſynods in their fulminations. What do you think of the ducheſs of Buc- leugh, ſending to Edinburgh to diſmiſs her rocer, if he was a friend to the people, and o on all her other tradeſmen! All the no- ility and gentry over the country have done he ſame. I do believe that when our edi- ice tumbles, there will be more bloodſhed n proportion to our numbers, than ever was n France. The affair at Quiberon has how- ver mortified our conſtitutional zealots ery much. You may gueſs ſo from the one in which the ſubject is introduced by HE TIMES of the 30th July.

"Of all the various events which have marked the progreſs of the preſent war, the moſt afflicting to humanity, and the moſt diſ- aſtrous in its conſequences, is that which we have to lay before the public this day. Six or ſeven thouſand victims to a moſt juſt cauſe, fighting for the religion of their forefathers."

I am only ſorry that even one of theſe fel- ows eſcaped, and I truſt, by God's bleſſing, that we ſhall one day have ſuch another dit- y regarding the Rattleſnake Ariſtocracy of Britain. Though not in the cabinet ſecrets I can aſſure you that the miniſters have no expectation of immediate peace, which is plain from their treacherouſly drafting out the feeible regiments to foreign ſervice; a deſperate ſhift.

Pittsburgh, November 28.

The Legiſlature of the United States, and the Legiſlature of this State, are to meet in the City of Philadelphia early next month.

FROM THE FARMER's WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"Favor is deceitful."

UNDOUBTEDLY, thought Lavater, a Swiſs clergyman, whoſe faith, it ſeems could remove mountains, has, in a book, which treats of faces, aſſerted that the noſe is no cheat, and that he can ſee every man's character ſitting aſtride on his noſe.

This is a whimſical age: who would believe that a man could be found, ſufficiently bold, and readers, ſufficiently credulous, to ſuppoſe that Favor in not deceitful.

More than forty years ſince, when my grandmother ſuffered my elder brother to lead me by the hand into company, I was pleaſed with all faces. You, charming maid, ſays I to a ſmiling laſs, have a benevolent countenance, you muſt lend a favorable ear to my vows—a ſudden conquettiſh wave of her fan, and a ſcorning noſe proved that favor was deceitful.

A buyer goes into a country ſtore, and leaning over the counter, aſks the ſhopkeeper for changeable ſilk. He holds up a piece in a favorable point of view, and ſmiling plauſibly, declaims an hour upon its cheapneſs and durability. The ſilk is bought; when daughter Dolly had worn it, two Sundays, it was ſtill changeable, ſpotted with [illegible] torn by a pin, even one eye [illegible] on the hem that favor is deceitful.

I recollect that, during my nonage, I reſted many hopes upon the plauſibility of a ſimpering courtier: He had been educated by the Jeſuites, noted for giant promiſe and pigmy performance. This man had a ſweet ſmile and a ſilver tongue. His ſmile and tongue were worth a Prince's ranſom to him. He had a wonderful knack of being agreeable: as to being uſeful, that was of no conſequence—He ſet up a ſchool for ſmiling, and his pupils might there learn to nod and ſmirk caſh away from the purſe. Nothing obſtructed this man: all roads were rivet roads to him; his neighbours called him the ſmoothing plane, he removed all aſperities.—But all was "falſe and hollow." He plained away the rough planks of life it is true, but he kept the ſhavings himſelf. The man was ſelfiſh and his favor was deceitful.

I ſaw lately a moroſe wretch with a book in his hand. His urchin form reminded me of a gnarly crab apple, at once miſhapen and ſour; the leaves he turned over were Sterne's, and his cheeks were moiſtened by the death of Le Fevre. How, whiſpered I, can this man boaſt ſenſibility: I know him well a grinder of poverty's face—who underſtands diſtreſs and ſale, better than a deputy ſheriff; this is he who drives away the cottager's cow, and plucks from under her the widow's bed.—I pauſed; and reflection convinced me that his was a mechanical and croeodile grief, that though he wept, he could wound, and that his favor was deceitful.

Thomas Paine, that infidel in religion, and that viſionary in politices, ſeduces many of you my contrymen. You may read his "Age of Reaſon," and think the bible a laſt years Almanac: You read his "Rights of Man," and think government ſlavery, and Waſhington an impoſter. But the man who labors to deſtroy the pious hope or to raiſe the ferment of faction is an enemy to your peace. Be your devotions and your government equally undiſturbed: Attendance at church, at leaſt, preſerves your neatneſs and ſociability. Obedience to the government cauſes you to ſit in peace under the Fig tree. Truſt me, he who jeers received truths, or who tells you there is no diſtinction among men, and that all are equally qualified to govern, is an impoſter more pernicious than Mahomet, and his favor is deceitful.

THE LAY PREACHER.

FILIAL SENSIBILITY.

A YOUNG gentleman, in the military academy, at Paris, eat nothing but ſoup or dry bread, and drank only water. The governor, attributing this ſingularity to ſome exceſs of devotion, reproved his pupil for it, who, however, continued the ſame regimen. The governor ſent for him again, and informed him, that ſuch ſingularity was unbecoming him, and that he ought to conform to the rules of the academy. He next endeavoured to learn the reaſon of this conduct; but as the youth could not be perſuaded to impart the ſecret, he at laſt threatened to ſend him back to his family. This menace terrified him into an immediate explanation. "Sir," anſwered he, "in my father's houſe, I eat nothing but black bread, and of that very little: here I have good ſoup, and excellent white bread, and I fare luxurioufly. But I cannot perſuade myſelf to eat any thing elſe, when I conſider the ſituation in which I left my father and mother."—The governor could not refrain from tears, at this filial ſenſibility: "Your father," ſaid he, "has been in the army; has he no penſion?"—"No," replied the youth, "for twelve months paſt he has been ſoliciting one; the want of money has obliged him to give up the purſuit; and rather than contract debts at Verſailles, he has choſen a life of wretchedneſs in the country."—Well," returned the governor, "if the fact is as you repreſent it, I promiſe to obtain for him a penſion of 500 livres a year. And ſince your friends are in ſuch poor circumſtances, take three louis d'ors for your pocket expences: and I will remit your father the firſt half year of his penſion in advance."—Ah, Sir," returned the youth, "as you have the goodneſs to remit a ſum of money to my father, I entreat you to add theſe three louis d'ors to it. Here I have every luxury I can wiſh for: they would be uſeleſs to me; but they would be of great ſervice to my father for his other children."

ANECDOTE.

THE Viceroy of Naples, in the laſt century, in his way through Barcelona in Spain, having got leave of grace to relieve ſome ſlaves, he went on board the Cape galley, and paſſing through the churma of ſlaves he aſked ſeveral of them what their offences were. Every one excuſed himſelf; one ſaying he was put in out of malice, another by bribery of the judge, but all of them unjuſtly, except one, a ſturdy little black man, who being aſked by the Viceroy, what he was in for, anſwered, "Sir, I cannot deny but I am juſtly here, I wanted money, ſo made free with a purſe to keep me from ſtarving." The Viceroy, with a little ſtaff he had in his hand gave him two or three blows upon the ſhoulder, ſaying, "*you rogue, what do you do among ſo many honeſt men? Get you gone out of their company.*" He was accordingly ſet at liberty, and the reſt left to the labour of the oar.

THE *ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has commenced the* CABINET-MAKERS *Buſineſs in all its branches, at the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Mahon, oppoſite Pittſburgh, where thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend on punctuality and diſpatch. Backgammon Boxes, and Portable Writing Deſks made in the neateſt manner.*

THOMAS LUKENS.

Nov. 26, 1795.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

Part of a very commodious HOUSE to Let. *Enquire of the Printer*

Pittſburgh, Nov. 26, 1795.

LOST.

A BUNDLE *of CLOATHS was dropped on the road up the Monongahela river ſide, between Pittſburgh and the Nine Mile Run, on the* 17*th inſtant, containing a full ſuit of cloaths, the coat and waiſtcoat black, and the ſmall-cloaths buff coloured. Whoever returns ſaid bundle to the ſubſcriber ſhall be rewarded for his trouble.*

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 24, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS *a certain John Forgey obtained two notes of hand from the ſubſcriber for fifteen pounds each, to be paid in wheat, the firſt is due the firſt of March* 1796, *the other the firſt of March* 1797. *I forewarn every perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until I have a title for the land which I bought from him*

ENOCH HANKINS.

Nov. 25, 1795.

WAS *ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber living at Butler's Ferry, on the Monongahela, on Sunday night laſt,* 26 *Spaniſh Dollars, and* 4 *French Crowns—the theft was not diſcovered until Wedneſday morning—No perſon was ſeen about the houſe, but on Monday morning a number of tracks were diſcovered, appearing to be that of a man barefooted; and the ſame night was ſtolen ſome bread and meat out of the houſe of John Small, and the ſame kind of tracks diſcovered there, and on Tueſday night Small's ſhoes and buckles were ſtolen from under the bed, and his cheſt ſearched ſuppoſed for money. The ſhoes had odd buckles in them, half of the roum of each broken off. The thief was tracked from there to where my flat ſtands, which was taken acroſs the river, and the ſame tracks appeared for near two miles on the road to Pittſburgh. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for apprehending and proſecuting ſaid thief to conviction.*

JOHN GORDON.

Allegheny County, Nov. 26, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on the bank of the Allegeny, one mile from Pittſburgh, a bright bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, no brand, the hoof of one of his fore feet much larger than the other. He was badly foundered when he came. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have him again.

JOHN CURRY.

Nov. 21, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Plumb townſhip, Allegheny county, a white HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, about 13 or 14 years old, branded on the near ſide C. M. not very plain. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges.

CHARLES M'GINNIS.

Nov. 24, 1795.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber living on the weſt fork of Racoon, about two miles from Croſs Creek Meeting Houſe, Smith townſhip, Waſhington county, on the 26th of June laſt, a bay Mare, 2 years old laſt ſpring, a natural trotter, with a bald face, her near hind foot white, alſo a number of warts on her noſe, neither branded nor docked, ſhews ſomething of the Engliſh blood. Whoever takes up ſaid mare ſo that the ſubſcriber may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

Nov. 19, 1795, *JOHN COOKE.*

NEW STORE.

Juſt opened at the corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets, in the houſe lately occupied by Andrew Robinſon, and oppoſite John Irwin's Store, a large and general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

ROBERT & JOHN BROTHERTON.

Pittſburgh, November 27, 1795.

To all concerned.

THERE has been much ſaid by thoſe who are enemies to my intereſt and the progreſs of the Town laid out at the junction of the rivers Mohongahela and Youghiogeny, called M'Kee's Port; but I have the pleaſure to inform the public, that I now poſſeſs a patent for the Land on which the Town is laid out, and will wait on thoſe who are entitled to conveyances for lots to make them their reſpective deeds, from the 21ſt day of December next, until the 30th of the ſame month. And as all perſons who have demands againſt me (a few only excepted) are ſtraining every nerve to compel payment, I ſhall expect the purchaſers of lots in the aforeſaid town, to prepare themſelves to pay off the remainder of the purchaſe money at the time abovementioned, under the penalty of forfeiting their claims.

JOHN M'KEE.

M'Kee's Port, Nov. 26, 1795.

By Yeſterday's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

We learn from Cape Francois, that all is very peaceable in that quarter: On many plantations the negroes are at work as formerly. JEAN FRANCOIS having heard of his being demanded by the Convention to undergo his trial has taken refuge in the mountains of St. Suzane, whither he has tranſported a conſiderable train of artillery, and has ſtrongly entrenched himſelf.

Laſt evening arrived the ſhip Capt. Irwin, from Falmouth, which ſhe left the 26th of September. The papers brought by this veſſel were not landed laſt night.

A letter of the 26th, ſays, "The count d'Artois has landed in the Bay (Quiberon) No proſpect of a general peace."

Captain Irwin informs, that juſt before he failed from Falmouth, it was reported, and believed, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia had declared war againſt the king of Pruſſia."

By the ſhip ACTIVE, Capt. BLAIR, arrived laſt Saturday evening, we have received ROUEN PAPERS to the 15th of September, inclusive. An abſtract of the Intelligence contained in theſe following:

Committee of Public Safety have ordered the releaſe of Louis Francois Joſeph Bourbon Conty and his wife, detained for a conſiderable period in Fort Jean at Marſeilles.

A great degree of unanimity has prevailed in the adoption of the conſtitution, and the decree for the re-electing, the two-thirds has created a conſiderable diviſion. From what we have ſeen, however, there appears a majority againſt it. On the 10th of September, 1795, 45 of the ſection of Paris had rejected it without a diſſenting voice.

An extract of a letter from Laval of the 31ſt of Auguſt, in the paper of the 12th of September, mentions the deſcent of a body of emigrants near Saint Giles, and that they had penetrated into La Vendee, protected by Charette. Their number are ſwelled to 11 or 12,000.

Several ſections of Paris ſent deputations to the armed force encamped under their walls to fraternize. The commander anſwered that the people and the citizen ſoldiers would ever remain united againſt tyrants.

In the Convention on the 11th of September, MERLIN LE DOUAI gave further detail reſpecting the croſſing of the Rhine. It was croſſed in three points. The right diviſion had orders to flank the enemy, and the left to cut off the retreat. Want of artillery and cavalry prevented an effectual purſuit of the flying Auſtrians. They left behind 7 pieces of artillery, and a vaſt quantity of ammunition. The Republicans loſt 200 men, killed and wounded.—JOURDAN writes that he is about purſuing the advantage and will force the enemy to ſue for peace.

In the ſame ſitting the Section of Unity ſent the reſult of their deliberations on the Conſtitution, and decree of reelection. The latter was unanimouſly rejected. Of 2,417 votes, 2,392 voted *haveu voce*, or by ballot as they chuſe) for the Conſtitution: 18 againſt it, and SIX aſked for a King. The ballot votes were burnt.

On the 13th of September, the committee for the examination of the votes on the conſtitution communicated, that out of 1369 ſections, 1264 accepted the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor, and 180 rejected them. This is in contradiction with almoſt every page of the paper from which we copy.

POETRY.

THE SLAVE.

THE sun declining pass'd the western hills,
And gentle breezes curl'd the winding rills;
The moon in silent majesty arose,
And weary negroes sought the calm repose,
Scorch'd by the burning sun's meridian ray,
All wish'd refreshment from the blaze of day
But one unhappy slave, oppress'd with care,
O'erwhelem'd with grief, and mad with self
despair,
Forsook the grove. On Afric's burning shore
He left his friends, long absence to deplore;
His wife, his children, in their native land
(subjected to a tyrant's curs'd command).
In poverty and wretchedness retire;
Nor know the friend, the husband, or the sire.
Such sad reflections never left his breast,
His eyes forgot the balmy sweets of rest,
His tongue forgot to sing the songs of joy,
No more did mirth or love his hours employ;
Far from his country, from his native race,
Far from his little children's much lov'd face,
And doom'd to bear for ever slavery's chain,
To grieve, to sigh, alas! to live in vain.
O Christians! fiends to our unhappy race,
Why do we wear these ensigns of disgrace?
Did Nature's God create us to be slaves,
Or, is it pride, that God's decree outbraves?
Had he design'd that we should not be free,
Why do we know the sweets of liberty?
He could no more, but mounting on a rock,
Whose shaggy sides o'erhung the silver brook
Whence tumbling headlong down the steep-
est side,
He plung'd determin'd in the foaming tide.
His mangled carcase floated on the flood,
And stain'd the silver winding stream with
blood.

A WISE FOOL.

WHEN Francis the first, king of France, was to march his army into Italy, he consulted with his captains how to lead them over the Alps. Amongst his fool lying hid in a corner, sprang out, and advised them rather to take care which way they should bring them back again!

N. HERBEMONT,

French Professor in the Pittsburgh Academy.

BEGS *leave to inform those who are desirous of learning that Language, that he intends opening an Evening School for that purpose.—He will attend such as may wish to be taught it privately at their own houses.*

Information may be had by applying to him at the Academy.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1795.

ALL *persons indebted to LEWIS BOND & Co. are requested to make payment immediately, either to JOHN SPEIR, at M'Kee's Port, or EDWARD NICHOLAS, at Jeffries mill, on Montour's Run.*

November 4, 1795.

KUNTZ & WELCH,

BEG *leave to inform the public and their friends, that they have commenced the HATTING Business, next door to Mr. John Irwin's Store, in Market street, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be supplied with Hats of all kinds, in the newest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms.*

The highest prices given for all kinds of furr.

They have for Sale, SUGAR, COFFEE, BRANDY and WINE.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1795.

Nine Pence Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber an Apprentice boy, named ROBERT LAITA, 19 years of age, well made, fair complexion, has very long black hair, very large black eyebrows, and grey eyes, has a very lofty walk, takes short steps, not exceeding four inches, when in company is very polite, and talks of paying his addresses to ladies of a superior rank; he is very much addicted to drinking spirituous liquors, and is a most abandounded liar. I suppose him to be gone to Fayette county. Whoever shall apprehend him shall have the above reward, but no charges, paid by*

ROBERT GALLOWAY.

Washington county, October 29, 1795.

WHEREAS my wife Margaretta has left my bed and board, and has refused living with me, I hereby forwarn all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JACOB KUEMMEL.

Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, October 17, 1795

Plain, Grey and Elastic

Stript Coatings, fine Cassimers, and the greatest variety of handsome Prints, for Sale by.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1795.

FOR SALE.

THE Plantation on which Conrad Winbiddle, deceased, lived, situate about two miles from Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river; it contains 113 acres and allowance; there is on the premises a good dwelling house, a tanyard in good repair, an orchard of 200 trees, and sundry other improvements. For terms apply to

ELIZABETH WINBIDDLE, Executrix
JACOB NIGLEY, Executor.

October 6, 1795.

N. B. All persons having accounts with Conrad Winbiddle, deceased, are desired to bring them forward for settlement before the 1st of January next, to the subscribers.—Cash and Hides will be taken in exchange for leather.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH,

THE *subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices. Corn at 2s6 per bushel, Chopped Rye at 3s6, Oats at 2s3, and Bran at 7d. Ship Stuff at 5s. per hundred pounds.*

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by calling at his Ware-House on the Bank.

JOHN BEVER.

George Town, 12th May, 1795 6m

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in South Huntington township, Westmoreland county, near Snyder's mill, 13 Hogs, with a piece cut out of each side of the left ear, and a piece off the top of the right ear, they are about a year old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GEORGE MOMA.

October 13, 1795.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber living in Allegheny county, Pitt township, a chesnut roan HORSE, 4 years old, and about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, bald face, much hurt with the saddle, especially on the right hip, white legs and feet, when taken up he had on a small bell. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

ANDREW PINKITON.

October 6, 1795.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

FOR THE

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

TWO DOLLARS per annum—one-half paid at the time of subscribing—To those whose papers are sent by post, HALF a DOLLAR in addition will be required.—ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every time after one-fifth of a Dollar—those exceeding a square inserted in proportion.

The Printer has established postriders from Pittsburgh to Elizabethtown, the Forks of Yough, Uniontown, Brownsville, Morgantown, Fredericktown, the settlements on Muddy creek and Ten Mile, M'Farlane's Ferry, on the Monongahela, &c. Those who incline to become subscribers, shall have their papers delivered punctually.

Payments made to either of the postriders for subscription or advertisements, is binding on the Printer.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *or stolen from the pasture of John M'Kee, at M'Kee's town, on Tuesday night the 29th of September, a light bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, about 15 hand high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said Horse, and secures the Thief if stolen, so that he be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the Horse only.*

ANDREW CALDWELL.

October 7, 1795.

N. B. If the Horse is found in my absence from M'Kee's town, Mr. John Redick of said town will receive him

THOMAS RYERSON,

No. 177, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA.

BEGS *leave by this mode to inform the Merchants and Traders of the four western counties of Pennsylvania, and adjacent parts of Virginia, that he has good reason to expect from England, in all the present month of August, an assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and SADLERY, equal to any ever imported into Philadelphia, and which he intends to sell on very moderate terms.*

He has just received in the Dry Good line about

1200 pieces of printed calicoes and cottons
150 pieces of assorted cloth
150 pieces of assorted coatings and dussils
100 pair of rose blankets
60 pieces striped nankeens, and
6 boxes of white Dutch linen.

ALSO,

70 boxes assorted tin
4 cases of shot guns, rifles, and pistols
250 mill saws
150 cross cut ditto:

August 1, 1795.

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be ven for good clean HEMP, by Col. JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds made and sold as above.

Wanted, as Apprentices, two active boys.

STOP THIEF!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 14th instant out of the subscriber's pasture, in Frederick county, near Frederick-town, Maryland; *a dark bay MARE*, three-quarters blooded, about seven years old, fifteen or sixteen hands high, not branded or docked, a lump on one of her hind feet above the hoof, on which no hair grows, occasioned by a cut, a natural trotter.—Whoever secures the THIEF and MARE, so that the Thief be brought to justice, and the subscriber receive his Mare, shall be entitled to the above REWARD, or one half thereof for the Mare only.

JOHN RAMSBERGH.

Frederick-town, August 19, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber on Thursday the 10th inst. a black Mare, about 14 years old and about 14 hands high, has had the fistula, blind of the right eye, no brand perceivable, shod round. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take hea away.

DANIEL SWINEY.

Sept. 12, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Franklin on the evening of the first of October, inst. THOMAS MELLON, a soldier of my detachment, aged 28 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, fair complexion, large blue eyes; had on when he went away a pair of woollen overalls, a short blue jacket calico shirt, and small round hat; also took with him sundry sorts of cloathing, particularly a new pair of fustian overalls and scarlet waistcoat, also a sorrell Horse, saddle and bridle, the property of Ensign Rotecrantz. Any person apprehending the said deserter and bringing him to Fort Franklin, or securing him in any jail so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN HETH, Capt. 3d S.
L. Com. Fort Franklin.

October 11, 1795.

FOR SALE.

TWO patented tracts of unimproved Land of 400 acres each, situate in Westmoreland county, on Crooked creek, about 6 miles up the creek from Green's station: these lands are of the first rate, bounded on the creek, and on one of the tracts is a choice mill seat. Also, a patented tract of 337 acres, on Puckety creek, not far from Robert Hall's, Esq. Also a patented tract of 280 acres, on Crow's run, 18 miles below Pittsburgh, near the Ohio For terms apply to the subscriber at No. 145, Chesnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, where he keeps an Office for buying and selling Real and Personal Estates, Bank Stock, certificates of every kind, does business by powers of attorney, in the Land Office, and in all public offices for demands of officers and soldiers in the late army in the war with Great Britain.

ALEXANDER POWER.

October 3, 1795. 9t.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, living on Street's run,

A VALUABLE *Tract of Land, six miles from Pittsburgh, containing 214 acres, there is on the premises a grist and saw mills, with other improvements, a young bearing orchard, a quantity of good meadow under good fence. Any person desirous of knowing the terms may apply to the subscriber on the premises.*

JOHN SMALL.

October 20, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Pittsburgh, on the week of the September Court last, a dark bay HORSE, about 8 years old, branded under the mane and on the near shoulder with a heart, has had the fistula, from which he is marked. Any person securing him and informing me shall have the above reward. JAMES MORRISON.

Union Town, Fayette county,
October 10, 1795.

Whereas Robert Wallace, of

Lancaster county, did about the beginning of July last leave at the tavern of the subscriber, a grey waggon HORSE, promising to take him away in four weeks, or less, from the time of leaving him, this is therefore to desire the said Robert Wallace to take away the said Horse before Saturday the 21st day of November next, otherwise the said Horse will be sold on that day at public vendue to pay the charges of keeping him.

JOSEPH BYERLY.

North Huntington township, Westmoreland county, 31st October, 1795.

Whereas a certain John Regan, of Westmoreland county, whom I never

saw to my knowledge, has either through mistake, or malicious falsehood, reported, that I personally told him that I had taken notes on the conduct of Major John Power, at Braddock's Field, in the late whiskey business, in order to make testimony against him: the said report is a falsity, and I hope it may be considered as such until the said Regan, or any other man, shall step forward and make the contrary appear.

JOHN PATTERSON.

Washington township, Fayette county, October 23, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land lying on the waters of Montour's run, within 15 miles of Pittsburgh, 5 miles from the Ohio river, and one and an half miles of Jeffries grist and saw mills. It contains 400 acres, 50 or 60 acres of which are cleared and fit for the plough, 9 acres in meadow, and 100 more can be made equal in quality, the whole of which, with a little trouble, can be watered, there is also an excellent mill seat, and water sufficient, with two very good houses and other buildings; there is also a public road through it, which renders it advantageous for any public business, there is an orchard of 100 bearing apple trees, and also a peach and cherry orchard, in a rich settlement, contiguous to a number of mills and places of worship. An indisputable title will be given. Enquire of subscriber on the premises.

LAWRENCE FEAZEL.

November 3, 1795

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND of about Three Thousand Acres, late the property of General Washington, lying on Miller's Run, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, of an excellent quality, rich, level, well timbered and well watered, with a suitable proportion of Meadow Ground, will be sold by the subscriber, living in the town of Washington. There are thirteen Farms cleared and cultivated on the Land; and to accommodate purchasers it will be divided into small tracts.

The subscriber will also sell some Lands in Ohio county, Virginia.

MATTHEW RITCHIE.

Washington, August 26th, 1795.

WANTED,

A LAD *of good character from 14 to 16 years of age, an Apprentice to the Weaving business. The subscriber will teach Diaper and Double Coverlid Weaving, in its various figures, and also plain. Any lad who may have insight in plain weaving, and desirous to learn the other branches, will meet with encouragement upon generous terms. Apply to the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county.*

ROBERT M'CARTNEY.

October 2, 1795.

N. B. The subscriber will give employment to a single man to attend his Farm, on shares in the spring.

Whereas I assigned to Francis Beelen and George Anshutz, a note on Fran-

cis Hamilton for £ 153 0 4 for certain performances on their parts; and whereas they have not complied with their agreement to me, I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I have stopped payment of it.

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

October 25, 1795.

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